

# Many Thousands Failed: A Wakeup Call to Math Educators

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# About the Non-Profit Organization



- **Who We Are & What We Do**
  - **And Why . . .**
- **Gateways to Completion**
  - **Dana Center**
  - **Complete College America**

# Who Is This Guy? (About the Presenter)



# THE GLORIOUS!!!

D-

# This Guy – The Poster Child for Why We Need Math Pathways!



# The Issue

# The Issue

Deplorable rates of failure in college “gateway courses” are limiting possibilities – especially for historically underrepresented and underserved students

# Defining our Terms – Gateway Courses

- Foundation-Level
  - Slightly Different Than Colorado Math Pathways Task Force
- High-Risk
- High-Enrollment
- “Killer Courses”





# Let's Look at Some Data



# The Data – U.S. History Survey Courses

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NEWS & ADVOCACY PUBLICATIONS & DIRECTORIES TEACHING & LEARNING JOBS & PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL MEETING AWARDS & GRANTS ABOUT AHA & MEMBERSHIP

AHA \ Publications & Directories \ Perspectives on History \ May 2017  
Many Thousands Failed: A Wakeup Call to History Educators

In This Section

- Submissions
- Search Past Issues
- Mobile Perspectives on History
- Perspectives on History Staff

Related Content

- US v. Windsor: Historians Discuss the Defense of Marriage Act
- History's Relevance: The DOMA Opinion and the Historians' Amicus Brief
- The Changing Meanings of Marriage: Windsor in Historic Context
- What the Supreme Court Did

**Perspectives on History**

Many Thousands Failed: A Wakeup Call to History Educators

Andrew K. Koch, May 2017

"Many Thousands Gone," the 20th-century novelist and social critic James Baldwin observed, "The story of the Negro in America is the story of America—or, more precisely, it is the story of Americans. It is not a very pretty story[.]" In the passage and the essay, Baldwin pointedly condemns how popular culture reinforces stereotypes of African Americans. But had he written the essay today, more than 60 years later, he could have just as easily been describing what is going on in introductory US history courses.

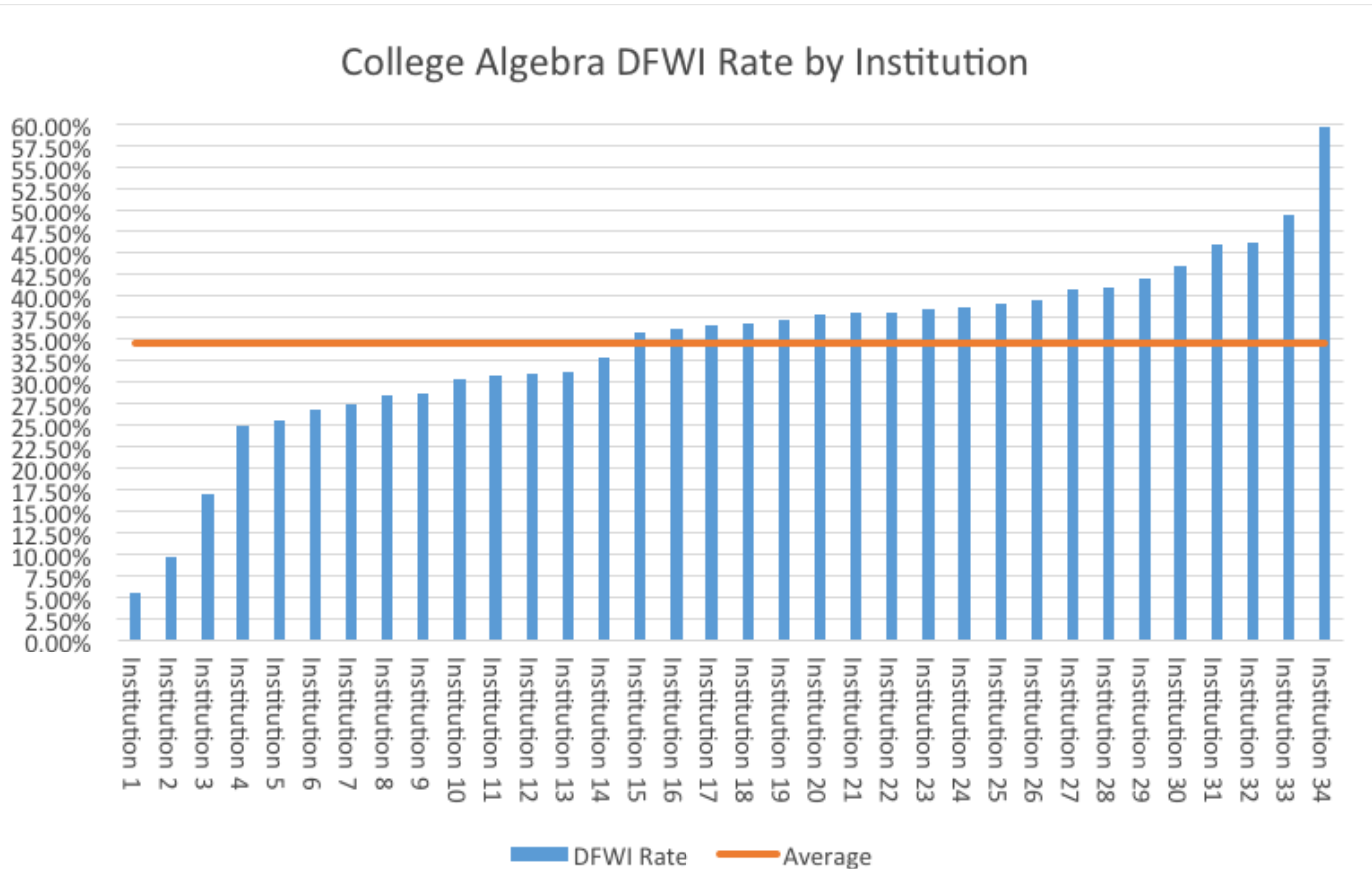
Because, in 2017, the story of African Americans enrolled in introductory US history courses is the story of the course itself. More precisely, it is the story of all students, particularly those from historically underrepresented backgrounds, who enroll in the course. And it, too, is not a pretty story. This may seem hyperbolic, but it is supported by evidence.

Over the past three years, 82 colleges and universities have worked with the nonprofit organization I serve—the John N. Gardner Institute for Excellence in Undergraduate Education—to produce a study of introductory US history courses. This analysis was conducted with the help of my colleague, Brent M. Drake, the chief data officer at Purdue University and a research fellow at the Gardner Institute, who

# The Data – College Algebra Courses

- ❖ 32 institutions
- ❖ Average DFWI Rate = 34.45%
- ❖ Range of 5.49% - 59.69%

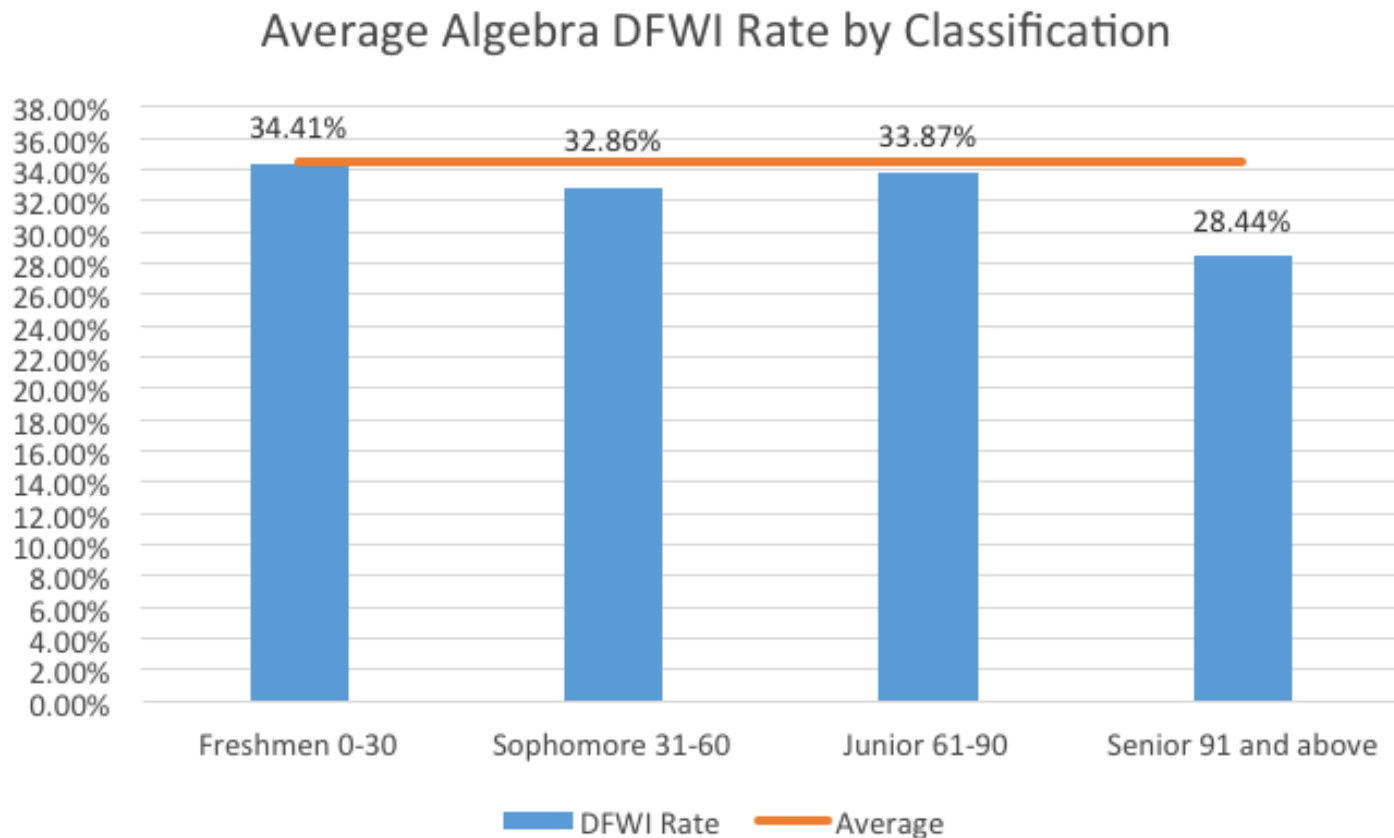
# The Data – College Algebra Courses



# First-Year Students Are Most at Risk (But . . .)



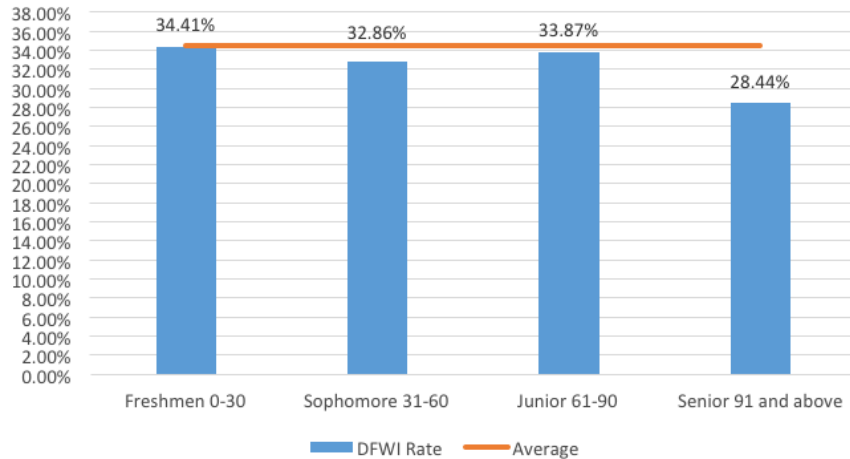
# The Data – College Algebra Courses



# The Data – A Comparison (Algebra & US History)

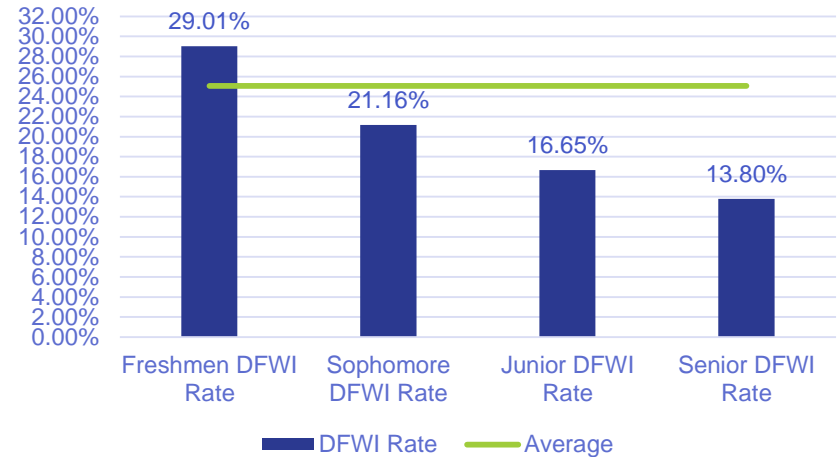
## College Algebra

Average Algebra DFWI Rate by Classification



## U.S. History

Average DFWI Rate by Classification

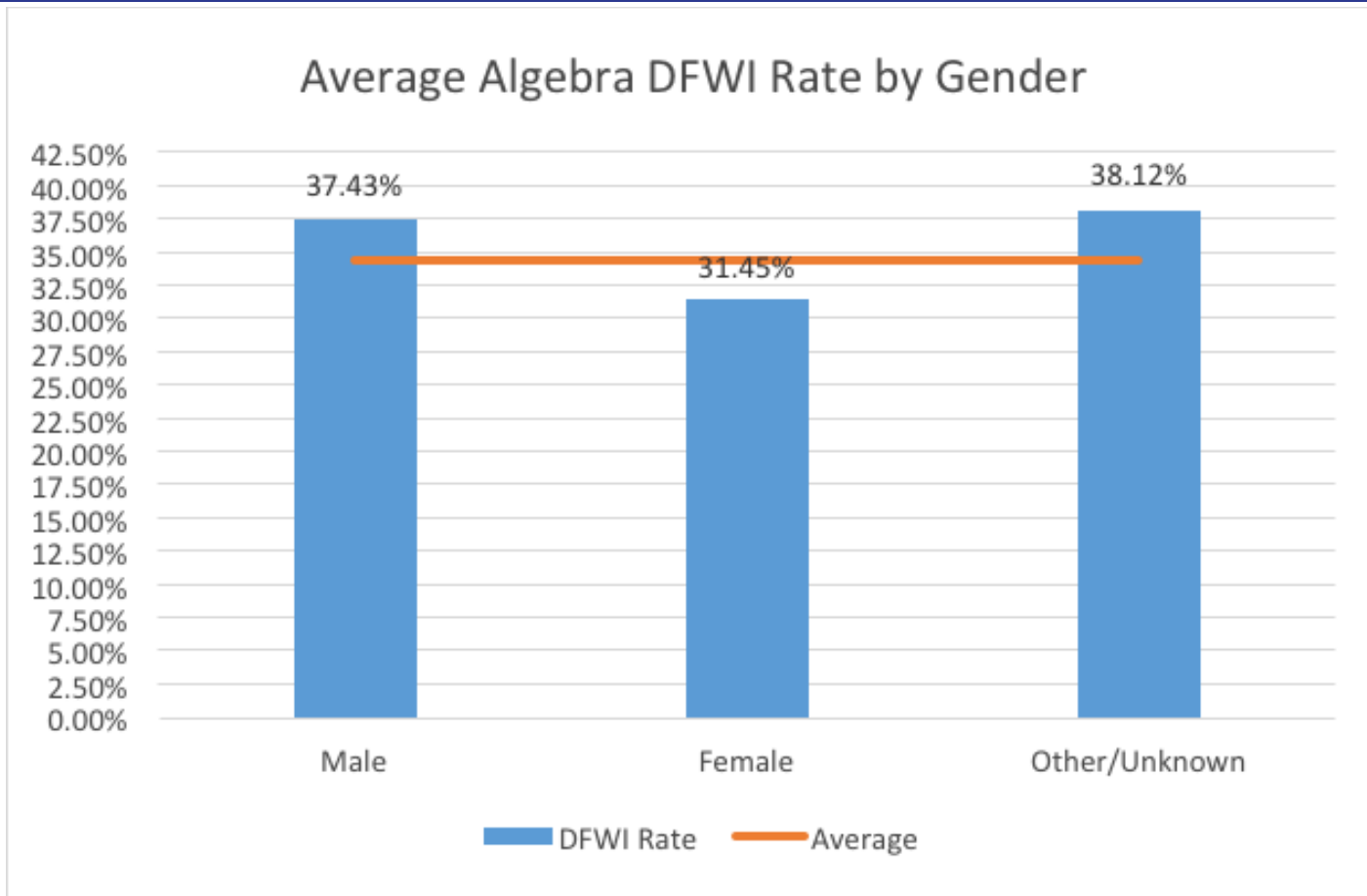


# Gender, Income & First-Generation Status Matter

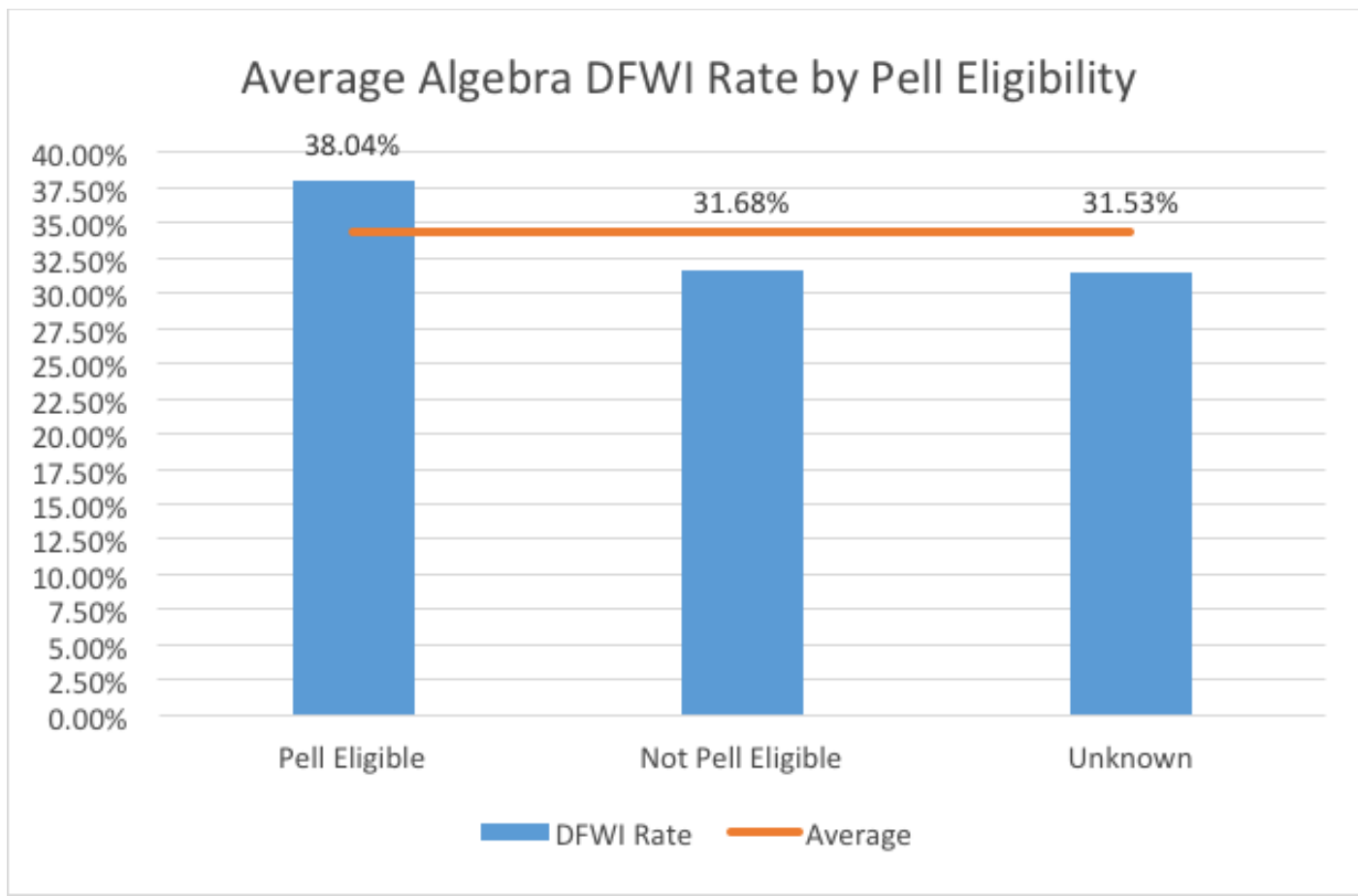




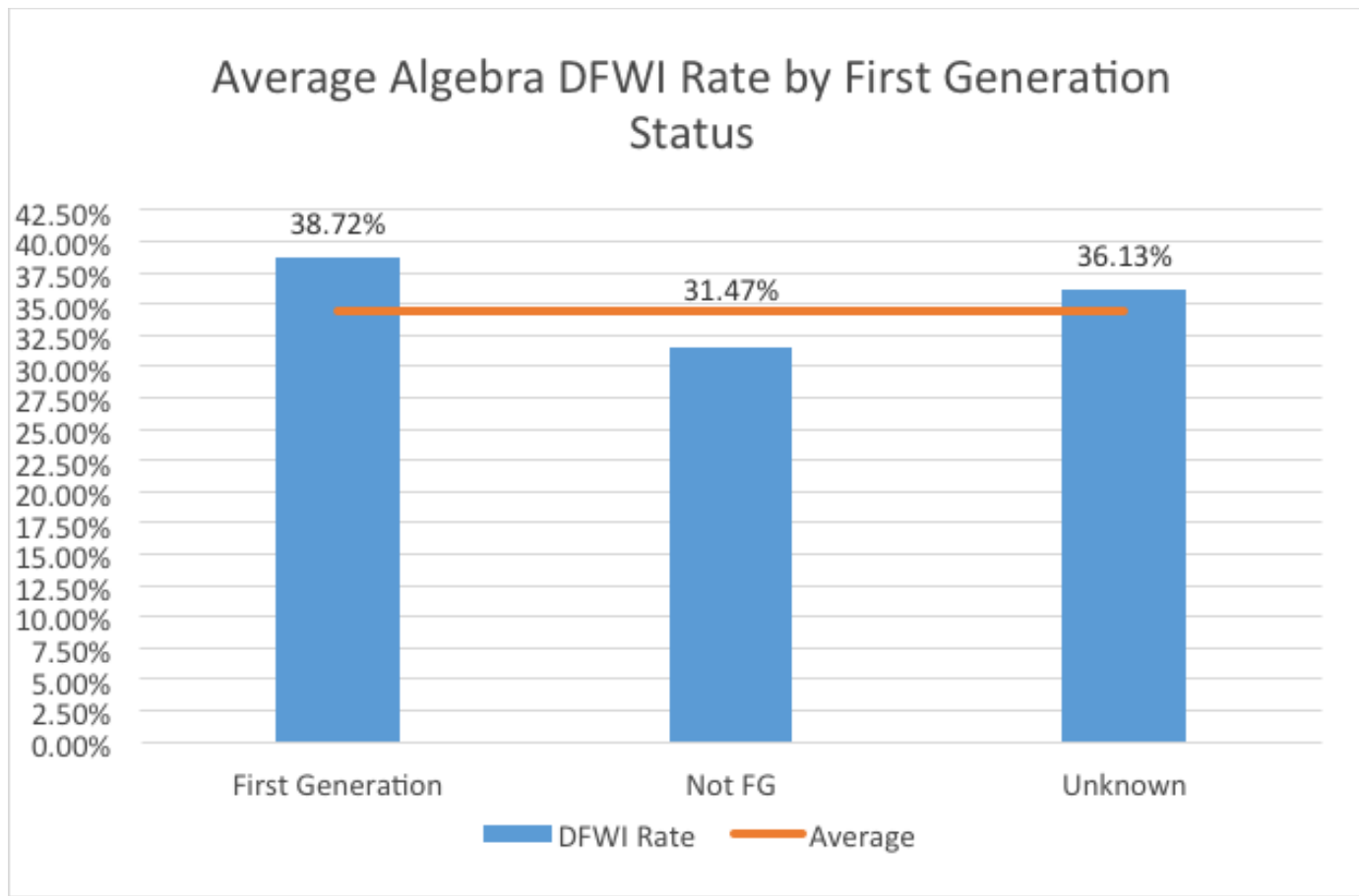
# The Data – College Algebra Courses (Gender)



# The Data – College Algebra Courses (Income)



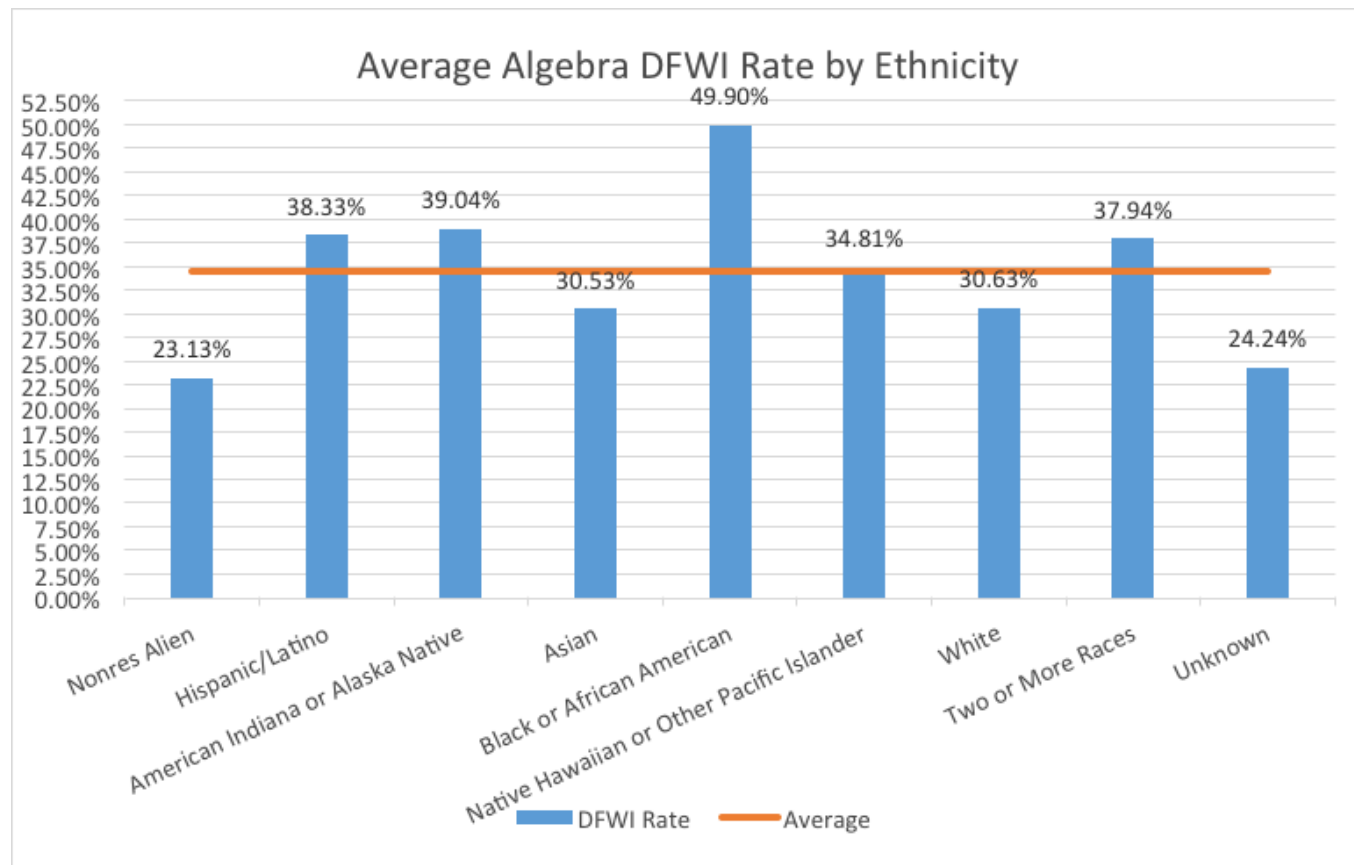
# The Data – College Algebra Courses (First Generation)



# Race Matters



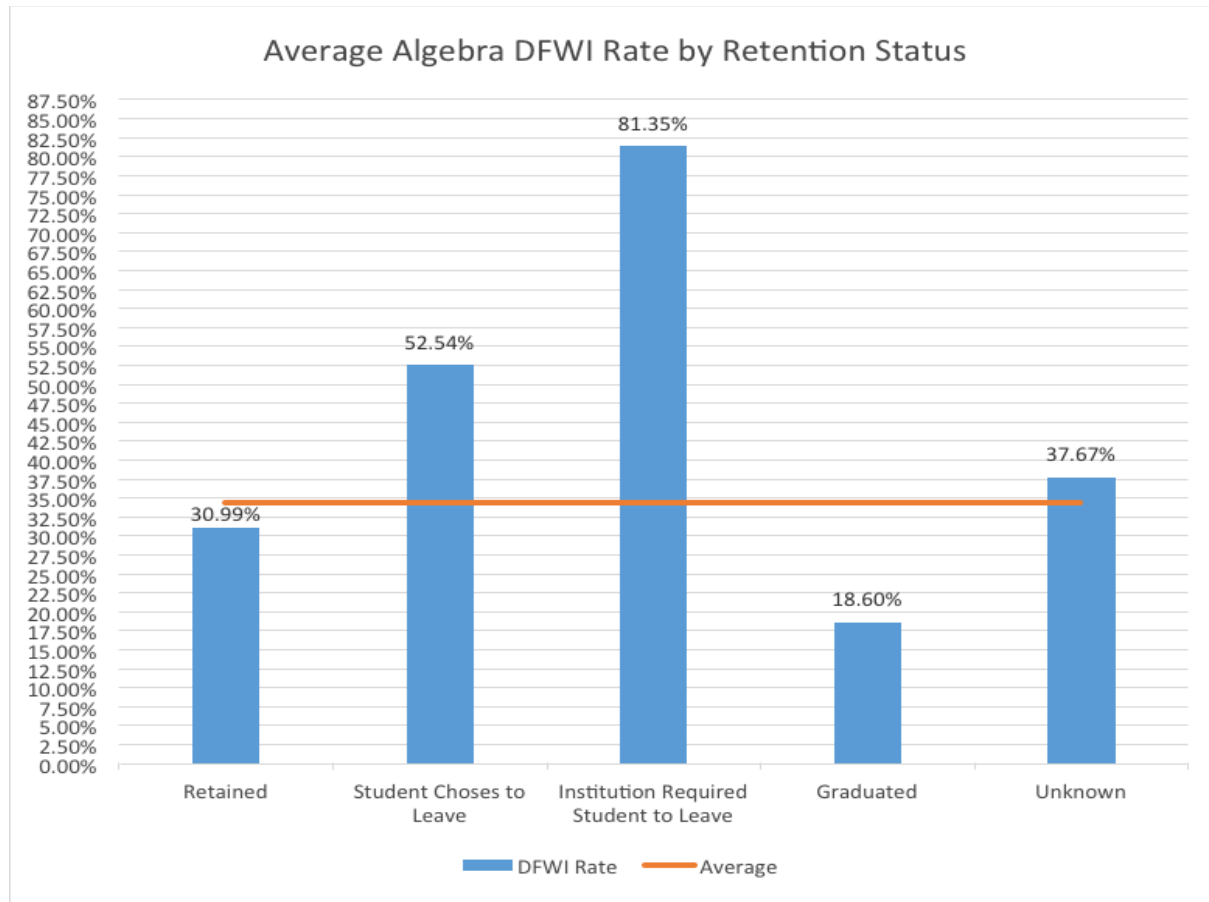
# DFWI Rates & Demographic Subpopulations



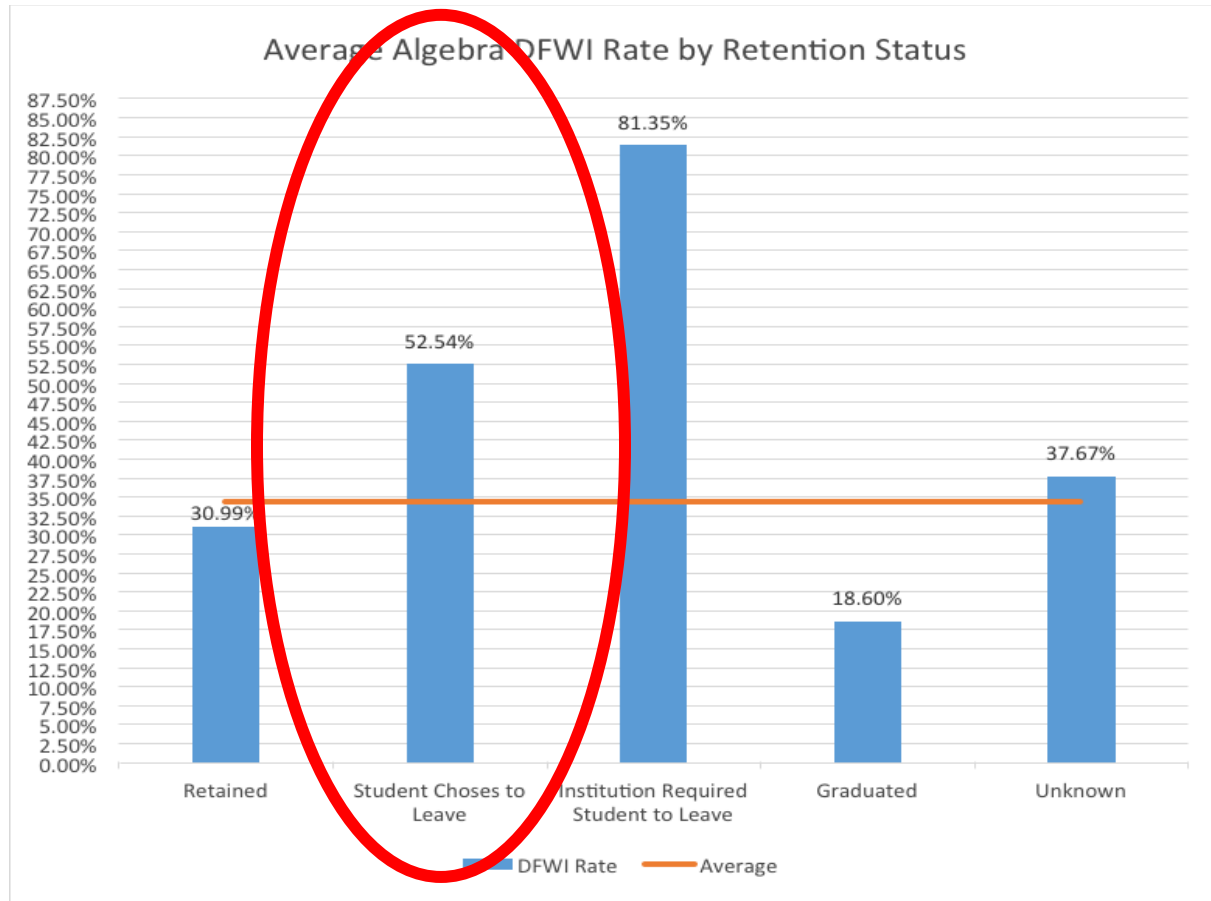
# Gateway Course Performance is a **DIRECT** Predictor of Retention



# Lessons Learned



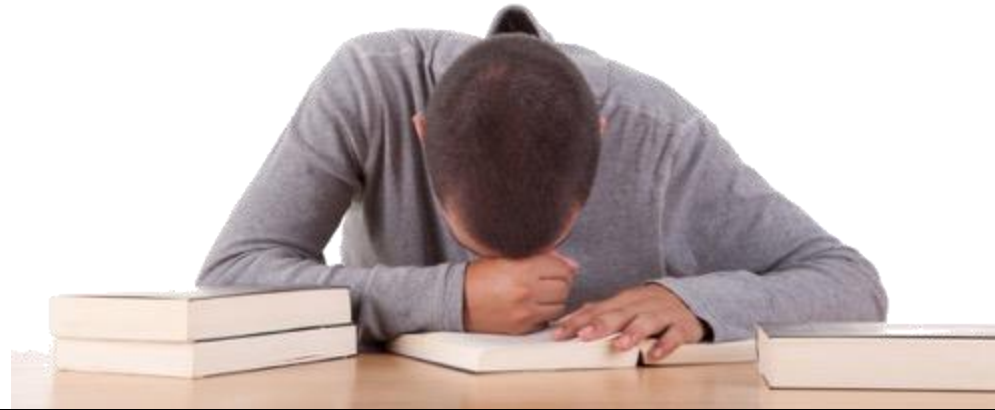
# Lessons Learned





# Summary – Gateway Course Outcomes

- Are Stumbling Blocks for All Students
- Especially
  - Low-Income
  - First-Generation
  - Males
  - Racial Minorities



# Think / Pair / Share

1. Why Do These Outcomes Happen?
2. What Role Can Math Pathways Play to Alleviate Them?



# Pathways As A Part of the Solution But Only A Part . . .

# The Best Pathways



## The Theoretical

# The Best Pathways



The Frequent & Sad Reality  
(Without Course Redesign)

# Course Redesign Key Components

- **Active, Evidence-Based Pedagogies**
- **Embedded Peer Support**
- **Early and Frequent Feedback**
  - **Predictive Analytics**
- **A Comprehensive Plan**

Active learning increases student performance in science, engineering, and mathematics

Scott Freeman<sup>a,1</sup>, Sarah L. Eddy<sup>a</sup>, Miles McDonough<sup>a</sup>, Michelle K. Smith<sup>b</sup>, Nnadozie Okoroafor<sup>a</sup>, Hannah Jordt<sup>a</sup>, and Mary Pat Wenderoth<sup>a</sup>

Author Affiliations

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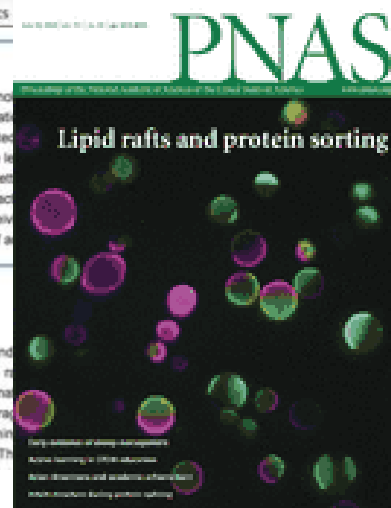
Abstract Full Text Authors & Info Figures SI Metrics

## Significance

The President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology has recommended that the number of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics graduates per year be increased by 50% by 2020. The studies analyzed here document that active learning increases student performance that would raise average grades by a half a letter grade, or a 55% increase over the rates observed under active learning. The studies also claim that calls to increase the number of students receiving a degree in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics at least in part, by abandoning traditional lecturing in favor of active learning.

## Abstract

To test the hypothesis that lecturing maximizes learning and retention, we analyzed data on examination scores or failure rates from 87 studies comparing active learning to traditional lecturing in undergraduate science, technology, engineering, and mathematics courses. The effect sizes indicate that on average, concept inventories increased by 0.47 SDs under active learning versus traditional lecturing (n = 87 studies). The failure rates were 1.95 under traditional lecturing (n = 87 studies). The



# Outcomes to Date: Retention



	G2C Students	Non-G2C Students
Retention	83%	77%
Good Academic Standing (GPA > 2.0)	74%	65%
Resiliency	54%	41%

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# Approaches – What Did They Do at NSC?

- Embedded Support
- Engaging, Evidence-Based Pedagogies
- Predictive Analytics
- A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

# Outcomes to Date: Grades

## College Algebra DFWI Rate Changes 2012-13 Through 2014-15



ARKANSAS  
TECH  
UNIVERSITY

Year (2012 Baseline)	Success Rate ABC	Below Average Rate D	Fail Rate F	Withdraw Rate W
2012 N= 2009	69%	9%	6%	16%
2013 N= 1900	70%	6%	8%	16%
2014 N= 2129	76%	6%	5%	13%

# Outcomes to Date: Grades

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# Approaches – What Did They Do at ATU?

- Embedded Support
- Engaging, Evidence-Based Pedagogies
- Discriminate Analytics
- Sharing and Consistency
- A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

# Course Redesign in the Colorado Math Pathways Work

## Colorado Math Pathways Task Force Recommendations



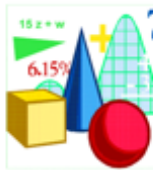
## Recommendations for Today

- ☐ Curriculum
- ☐ Advising
- ☐ Support & Professional Development



# Course Redesign in the Colorado Math Pathways Work

## Colorado Math Pathways Task Force Recommendations



## Recommendations for Today

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- ☐ Advising
- ☒ Support & Professional Development



# Course Redesign in the Colorado Math Pathways Work

## Support & Professional Development – 1 Expand instructor base

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*Currently there are not enough qualified instructors for Math for Liberal Arts and Statistics, leaving sections taught by part-time instructors who may have very little to no experience and/or time to prepare for teaching these courses. In particular, teaching statistics requires intuition that is developed over time.*

### Recommendations:

1. Have new instructors spend time with a “master” instructor.
2. Supply instructors with well-developed syllabi and materials
3. Have course leaders.

## The Who



# Course Redesign in the Colorado Math Pathways Work

## Support & Professional Development – 2 Provide system-wide resources

*Introductory level math courses are populated by students who are not confident in their math skills. These courses are considered to be some of the most challenging to teach.*

Recommendations:

1. Provide a repository of course specific information.
2. Expand faculty professional development opportunities to allow for discussion time about individual courses (i.e., Fac2Fac Conferences)
3. Provide resources to implement common assessments.

## The What & The How

# Course Redesign Applied at YOUR Home

1. How Has Course Redesign Been Part of Your Efforts to Date?
2. How Can You Make Course Redesign Even More A Part of What You Do in Your Math Pathway Efforts?

# Questions / Discussion

# Contact

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